1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

137 278 Amongſt the medicinal plants we muſt mention the following: 1ſt, Kailoun, a plant which grows in all the ſwamps near the rivers. The inhabitants uſe this as a cataplaſm in all boils to make them ſuppurate; and taken in decoctions, they imagine it produces ſweat, and drives away every infectious humour. 2dly, The tchaban *, which grows in plenty through all *Kamtſchatka*, they uſe in decoctions for all pains and ſwellings of the legs. 3dly, Katunatch †, or wild roſemary, is not ſo ſtrong as in other parts. The inhabitants have thought it beneficial in the venereal diſeaſe, but in this are deceived. 4thly, The ſea oak ‖ is thrown out by the waves; and being boiled with the ſweet herb, a decoction of it is given in fluxes. 5thly, The ſea raſberry is given to women in labour, to promote the birth. 6thly, There is yet another ſea plant, called yachanga ‡, which the ſea throws out near to the *Kurilſkaya Lopatka*, reſembling the whale's beard. This the inhabitants uſe in cholic pains, infuſing it in cold water. 7thly, The omeg **, or water hemlock, grows upon all the rivers, and almoſt all the ſhore of 757 *Kamtſchatka*. This plant is made uſe of againſt pains in the back in the following manner:---They put the patient into a hut made exceedingly warm; and when he begins to ſweat profuſely, they rub his back with the cicuta, being careful not to touch the loins, for, what is very extraordinary, that would occaſion ſudden death: however from this practice they 137 278 411 generally obtain great relief. 8thly, The zgate †† muſt not be omitted, whoſe dreadful qualities are but too well known in all this part of the world. They anoint the points of their darts and arrows with the juice which is ſqueezed from the

* Dryas. LINN.
† Andromeda foliis ovatis venoſis.
‖ Quercus marina. CLUS. et LOB.
‡ Species fuci.
** Cicuta aquatica.
†† Anemonoides et ranunculus.

root

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

root of this plant, and the wounds which they give are incurable unleſs the poiſon be ſucked out. This is certainly the only method, and, if this be neglected, the wound immediately turns blue and ſwells, and in two days the patient dies. The very largeſt whales when they have received a ſlight wound from ſuch a poiſoned weapon, cannot bear the ſea for any conſiderable time; but throwing themſelves upon the ſhore, expire moſt miſerably, with terrible groans and bellowing.

The following are very ſerviceable for cloathing, and other houſehold purpoſes.

There grows upon the ſea-ſhore a whitiſh high plant, reſembling wheat. I have ſeen it at *Strelinimuiſe*, the palace below *St. Peterſbourg*, upon ſandy ground. Of this they make mats, which ſerve them as coverings and curtains; the beſt of theſe are made of different colours, with the beards of the whales ſplit very ſmall and dyed. They alſo make clokes of it, like the old *Ruſſian* milled clokes, ſmooth within, and rough without, which makes the rain run more eaſily off them. The prettieſt of this kind of work is their little bags and baſkets, in which the women keep their trinkets. Theſe are ſo neat, that one would take them to be made of ſplit canes; and they are ornamented with the hair of whales' beards and horſe-hair, dyed of different colours. When this plant is green they make large bags of it to contain their fiſh or different herbs and roots, which they provide againſt the winter: beſides it ſerves alſo to thatch their houſes or huts. They mow it with a ſcythe, made out of the ſhoulder-blade of a whale; which they whet ſo well by grinding it upon a ſtone, that they bring it to a very good edge.

In the marſhes there is found a plant reſembling the cyperoides. This they dreſs with a double-toothed comb of bone, and uſe it to wrap their children in inſtead of ſhirts or ſwaddling cloaths, to keep them clean and ſweet. They alſo roll

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

726 762 may not dye unrevenged: this they call making a bed for themſelves. In the year 1740, a girl was brought from *Utkolok* whom the rebels in their hurry neglected to kill; the reſt were all murthered, and the rebels threw themſelves from the hill, upon which they were fortified, into the ſea.

669 726 125 R. 177 .72 From the time that *Kamtſchatſka* was ſubdued, there have been only two rebellions which could be properly called ſo. The firſt happened in the year 1710, in *Bolſcheretſkoi Oſtrog*; and the other in the year 1713 upon the river *Awatſcha*. Both of them were, however, unfortunate for the authors. In the firſt, great numbers beſieged the *Bolcheretſkoi* fort, in which were only 70 Coſſacks, 35 of whom making a ſally put them all to flight, and in endeavouring to reach their boats which brought them thither, in the hurry ſuch numbers were drowned that the river was almoſt choaked up by their dead bodies. The rebels upon the *Awatſcha* thought themſelves ſo ſure of deſtroying the *Ruſſians* that they brought thongs to bind them; however the rebels were either all killed or taken priſoners.

411 Their arms are bows and arrows, ſpears, and a coat of mail: their quivers are made of the wood of the larch-tree, glued round with birch-bark; their bow-ſtrings of the blood veſſels of the whale; and their arrows are commonly about four feet long, pointed with flint ſtones, or bone; and though they are but indifferent, yet they are very dangerous, being all poiſoned, ſo that a perſon wounded by them generally dies in twenty-four hours, unleſs the poiſon be ſucked out, which is the only remedy known. Their ſpears are likewiſe pointed with flint or bone; and their coats of mail are made of mats, or of the skins of ſeals and ſea horſes, which they cut out into thongs, and plait together. They put them on upon the left ſide, and tie them with thongs upon the right; behind is fixed a high board to defend their head, and another before to guard the breaſt.

When

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

224 hunt this animal. There are various modes of attacking it; ſometimes they lay ſnares for it: under a heavy trap, ſupported in the air by a ſcaffolding ſufficiently high, they place ſome kind of bait to attract the bear, and which he no ſooner ſmells and perceives, than he eagerly advances to devour; at the ſame time he ſhakes the feeble ſupport of the trap, which falls upon his neck, and puniſhes his voraciouſneſs by cruſhing his head, and frequently his whole body. In paſſing the woods I have ſeen them caught in this way; the trap is kept baited till it ſucceeds, which ſometimes does not happen for almoſt a year. This method of taking them requires no great boldneſs, or fatigue; but there is another mode, very much adopted in this country, to which equal ſtrength and cou-
224 rage are neceſſary. A Kamtſchadale goes
411 out, either alone or in company, to find a bear. He has no other arms than his gun,

a kind

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

224/411 a kind of carabine whoſe but-end is very ſmall; a lance or ſpear; and his knife. His ſtock of proviſion is made up in a bundle containing about twenty fiſh. Thus lightly equipped, he penetrates into the thickeſt part of the woods, and every place that is likely to be the haunt of this animal. It is commonly in the briars, or among the ruſhes on the borders of lakes and rivers, that the Kamtſchadale poſts himſelf, and waits the approach of his adverſary with patience and intrepidity; if it be neceſſary, he will remain thus in ambuſcade for a whole week together, till the bear makes his appearance. The moment it comes within his reach, he fixes in the ground a forked ſtick* belonging to his gun, by means of which he takes a truer aim, and ſhoots with

* The Kamtſchadales are unable to ſhoot without this means of reſting their gun, which, from the time required to prepare it, is evidently inconſiſtent with the celerity of this inſtrument, its chief advantage to a ſportſman.

more

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

224 more certainty. It is ſeldom that, with
411 the ſmalleſt ball, he does not ſtrike the bear either in the head, or near the ſhoulder, which is the tendereſt part. But he is obliged to charge again inſtantly, becauſe the bear, if the firſt ſhot has not diſabled him, runs* at the hunter, who has not always time for a ſecond ſhot. He has then recourſe to his lance, with which he quickly arms himſelf to contend with the beaſt, who
224 attacks him in his turn. His life is in dan-
825 ger† if he does not give the bear a mortal thruſt; and in ſuch combats, it may be ſup-

* It is common enough alſo for it to take to flight, notwithſtanding its wound, and conceal itſelf in thickets or ruſhes, where it is traced by means of its blood, and found either dead or expiring.

† I was aſſured that when a bear triumphs over his aggreſſor, he tears the ſkin from the ſkull, draws it over his face, and then leaves him; a mode of revenge which implies, according to the Kamtſchadales, that this animal cannot bear the human aſpect; and this ſtrange prejudice ſupports them in the opinion of their ſuperiority, and ſeems to inſpire them with additional courage.

poſed

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

501 or three boats invariably proceed in company when engaged in
133 hunting the sea-otter, and that during heavy weather they
361 lash them together with the paddles, by which means even a moderate gale can be safely encountered.

The natives piloted us into a small bay which, protected as it was by an island[1] and a long reef running out from the mainland, afforded fairly good shelter in all winds. At the head of it stood the village, almost invisible at a little distance, composed entirely of underground yourts, whose smoke-begrimed interiors were not inviting to a European.
224 We had hoped to find many skins of the sea-otter here, but
411 were disappointed, the whole village only producing two; we became possessors, however, of what, though less valuable, was of more interest,—the bow and arrows with which these animals are killed. The former is a tough piece of wood five or six feet in length, which is enormously strengthened by a band of plaited hide on the outer face, so tightly fixed as to give the bow when unstrung a curve in the opposite direction. The arrows are of wood for three-quarters of their length, fitted with feathers attached diagonally along the shaft, so as to produce a rotatory motion. The remaining portion is of walrus ivory, provided at the end with a socket, into which a barbed copper point is inserted. This is connected to the arrow by a long string of plaited sinew wound around the shaft. When the otter is hit, the barb, which is very loose, becomes at once detached, and if the animal gain the sea, its whereabouts is revealed by the arrow floating above it.

501 The canoes used by these people are of extremely graceful shape, and so light that they can be lifted in one hand with ease. They are constructed of a wooden skeleton

SEA-OTTER ARROW.

[1] This island, which is not marked in the chart, was named by us after Lieut. R. ff. Powell. It is in Lat. 51° 33′ N., Long. 157° 50′ E., and is about two miles in length. The coast at this part is placed too far to the eastward.